SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Pirates of Par Bewerly in The ster - Trifle. Malines.

Haverly in The ster - Trifle. Malines.

Mouter & Hall's Garden Concert.

Hadison Nguire Theatre—Haed Kirks. Malines.

Hete polition Concert Hall—Breadway, th av., and did st New York Aquarium - Pinafor Maline.
Kew York Aquarium - Pinafor Maline.
Kihle's - arden - Evangeline Maline.
Park Thentre - Johns Whitermh. Hatines.
Union Square Thentre - Blockedo. Hatines.
Wallach's Thentre - Ki, the Arkansa Traveller. or Theatre-The Soldier's Trust Matines

When the lines were first drawn yesterday in the Chicago Convention, it was at the vote of last night on the Alabama case, and anti-GRANT strength turned out to be 449, against 306 (GRANT). As the full Convention is 756 (including the Chairman), it will be seen that the whole body of delegates were counted in this vote. On the previous day, in an incomplete Convention, the anti-GRANT vote had been 406 against a GRANT vote of 318-showing that twelve delegates had voted for the GRANT side in the division of Thursday who were anti-GRANT in the question of candidates, and yesterday took their true position.

The Convention had two sessions yesterday, one of them at night. At the opening of the first session Mr. Conkling introduced a resolution binding every memto support the nominee for President, whoever he might be; and the vote in support of this CONKLING bond included all the delegates but three. Mr. CONKLING attempted to drive out these three, who were from West Virginia; but the sense of the Convention was against him, and he gave up attempt. The GRANT party kept up its policy of delay till the arrival of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and afterward, so that the action on this report was over to the night session. It was at the opening of the night seesion that the Alabama case already referred to, as reported from this committee, came up; and the question was on the admission of three contesting delegates from Alabama, who had refused to accept the instruction of the State Convention to support GRANT. The very large majority of 143 votes in favor of these anti-GRANT delegates showed clearly what would be the action of the Convention on the various the anti-Grant party still maintained an

The GRANT managers are determined to secure all the delay they can secure by any means, in the hope that something may turn up, or be turned up, to their advantage. If the voting on candidates is begun to-day we may be able to announce the nominee to-morrow.

Mr. Conkling in the Convention.

a patriotic statesman by casual and superficial acquaintances and by some others, introduced a resolution in the Chicago Convention, yesterday, which deserves general attention and close scrutiny.

The resolution ran in the following words: "Rewled, As the sense of this Convention, that every it is bound in honor to support its nominee. whoever that no me ready so to agree. [Cheers | warhis seat here who to ...

Now, what did Mr. CONKLING mean by this Did he want to commit the Convention to

and applause ["

the unanimous support of BLAINE or SHI B-MAN if either of those distinguished gentlemen should be nominated? We have looked upon trees witch have

grown six inches since this 'ast copious rain, but not one of them w as so green as the man who would believ a this.

CONKLING is in a des perate fight for the third term and an Er aperor. If he does not succeed now, he 'alls-and falls most discreditably and ignominiously - forever Therefore, wi', h CONKLING, it is a life-anddeath struckle. Conkling could not nominate GRAWT on the first ballot; he may do it on some subsequent vote.

How is he to prepare for that subsequent vote? He must have the help of the mercenary blacks and of the mercenary "white niggers" to carry the day. Then what does CONKLING, this hench-

man of GRANT, do? He asks for delay to give them time to

buy votes. Can the money be had?

Yes, it will be forthcoming if the donors can receive the positive assurance that the delegates will support the candidate, whoever he may be!

Hence the CONKLING resolution! But those who passed it laugh in their sleeves at the prospect before them. They have not the remotest idea of ever being reduced to the extremity of voting for GRANT.

What England Spends on Horse Racing

That horse racing, considered as a sport. a science, and a business, has its focus in England, is a familiar fact; but few persons even in that country not professionally connected with the turf comprehend what a vast and costly organization is directed to that end. Some statistics lately published on the subject are calculated to astonish the American public, which is not accustomed to regard the rearing and running of horses as matters entailing a colossal outlay, and plothed with national importance.

It appears that from February to Novem ber of last year there were held in Great Britain 271 race meetings of all kinds, the number of stakes contended for being 2,920 These data include the records of both flat racing and steeplechasing, and it is computed that 2,500 different horses competed for the various prizes, the same animal, however, taking part in many of the contests. The value of the stakes raced for in 1879, including cups and plates, is estimated at \$2.500,000, the largest amount haid at any meeting being at Ascot, where the money prizes exceeded in the aggregate \$133,000. The most profitable single race of the year, in this respect, was 'he Derby, where the stakes made up of the entrance money amounted to a little, more than \$35,000. Of the total sum accruing from stakes in the course of the 'ast season, sixteen noblemen and gentlemen carried off about a third, their total winnings being about \$835,000. The largest amount won by any one of these individuals was \$131,800, or considerably less than the gross value of the stakes gained by the largest winner in 1878, when a single fortunate turfman carried off about \$187,000. These sums represent, of course, the great prizes of the turf, but, large as they seem, they convey no adequate idea of the expenditure incurred in racing, or the enormous sums of money annually betted against the chances of par-

ticular horses winning a given event. Some notion of the outlay entailed upon owners of race horses may be gleaned from

a few suggestive figures. In 1879 sema yearlings brought as much as \$7,500 and even \$11,000 apiece, and it is eafe to say that a fashionably bred yearling cannot be purchased for much less than \$5,900. To train, travel, and jockey the animal will cost at least \$1,500 per annum. In one celebrated stable two owners, it appears, have sixtyeight horses, many of which are entered for future contests, and their disbursements for training expenses alone are computed to exceed \$100,000 a year. As for the earnings of jockeys, the nominal fee, as fixed by the rules of racing, is \$25 for riding a winning horse, and \$15 for mounting an unsucces ful competitor. For all important handicaps, however, special bargains are made, and several of the abler men are retained, at considerate salaries, to ride only for certain stables. Even at the nominal fees just mentioned, the chief English jockey must have earned in 1879 \$10,000, but his retainers and presents brought in a far larger amount. The jockey who won the Derby was presented with a check for \$5,000 by the owner of the horse, and the bestowal of handsome honorariums in case of success !6 now almost universal.

The number of persons is very small outside the range of racing circles who have any knowledge of the enormous sums of money which every year change hands in the betting ring, or at Tattersalls and the numerous turf clubs, to say nothing of the thousands of sweepstakes informally subscribed thoughout the country on all the principal events. Taking it for granted that \$7,500 only is risked by betters on each of the small races run during a season, and remembering that there are some 2,600 such races, experts compute that the total sum ventured in Great Britain on minor events alone reaches \$20,000,000 a year. To that amount must be added the money which is betted on the larger races at Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Newmarket, Doncaster, Liverpool, and so forth, where upward of \$5,000,000 more is certainly represented. When, therefore, competent observers aver that a sum of \$25,000,000 is annually risked on the British turf market for gambling purposes there is ground for believing that the amount is probably understated.

The vast amount of gambling which

takes place in connection with the turf is due to the fact that it does not pay to race horses as a business, scarcely more than a score of persons being able, in the course of a season, to clear their liabilities by means of their legitimate winnings. The 10,000 blood horses computed to compose the racing stud of Great Britain represent an investment of at least \$10,000,000, reports of the committees, and showed that the interest on which, at five per cent., would be \$500,000 a year, and the bare keep of these animals cannot be set down at less than \$3,000,000 more per annum. The further expenses of entering, travelling, and jockeying entail an additional outlay of six and a quarter million dollars, making the whole annual cost of the racing business nine and three-quarter million dollars On the other hand, the aggregate of the stakes provided at all the races amounts, as we have seen, to only two and a half million dollars, the larger portion of which sum Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, formerly accounted is subscribed by the owners of the orses figuring in the contests. In view of such a debit and credit account, few persons would be disposed to engage in horse racing as a regular vocation. What really at-tracts the devotees of horse racing are the seductions of gambling and the splendid possibilities of a well-made betting book. It is, of course, very seldom that those who -ok their own entries can long maintain

the turf, whereas the chief bookmaker of the perior is reported to be worth \$750,000, all of which sum he has gained by skilfully distributed bets against the owners or backers of particular horses While the latter, in the long run, have no chance against the man who lays the odds, yet thousands upon thousands annually try their luck, for they have a chance of pocketing a large amount, and this form of speculation fascinates the majority of the patrons

of race horses.

How the Money Goes.

When the House passed the River and Harbor bill, appropriating more than eight millions for all sorts of engineering projects, the amount seemed extravagant even for a Congress that makes no pretence of economy. But the Senate has added item after item, until now the bill goes back to the

House swollen to nearer nine millions. A Presidential year is for Congress money-spending year; and none of the annual appropriations scatters its largesse more liberally or among more localitie than the River and Harbor bill. It is a bid for votes; and as elections for Congressmen occur in most States during the coming autumn, the pending measure, prodigious as it is, has been zealously supported by all parties.

To show the recklessness of these appropriations, and their perilous increase with successive sessions, it is only neces sary to examine the statistics of the past ten years. The river and harbor appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1870, were, in round numbers, \$2,000,000; for 1871, they were \$3,945,900; for 1872, they were \$4,407, 500; for 1873, they were \$5,588,000; for 1874, they were \$6,102,900; for 1875, they were \$5,218,000; for 1876, they were \$6,62.9.517; for 1877, they were \$5,015,000; for 1878, they were nothing at all; for 1879, they were \$8,201, 700; for 1880, they were \$7,846,600; and the pen 4 ing bill, for the fiscal year ending June 30 1881, went before the Senate for about \$8,-500,000, and the Senate Committee promptly added over \$150,000 more.

The first point to notice, ir a study of these figures, is the alarming in crease of this item of expenditure during the past ten years. It is a growth from two millions to nearly nine millions a mor sthan fourfold increase and without parall el in any other branch of the routine gover amental expenses.

Next, it is to be observed that even in the years of plent and prosperity preceding the panic of 1877, the sum of two millions or of four millio' is was thought enough to devote to this ' bject; yet, in later years of still linger! Ag financial and mercautile distress, the outlay has been made twice or three tir dos as great.

Again, it is worth noting that when th House changed hands, politically, and the Democrate became in some sort responsible for the appropriations, it was found possthle and desirable to check this startling annual growth of the river and harbon grab. Hence, the bill for 1877 (passed in 1876) was made but \$5,015,000, or more than a million less than the one of three years before. Still more striking is the fact that the following year there was no appropriation -a saving of five or six millions; and who ever pretended that the country was the worse for this clean saving?

Finally, we have the current fact pre sented that, after demonstrating the practicability of cutting down this appropriation or omitting it altogether, Congress with the consent and concurrence of all parties, is now carrying it to a higher pitch of extravagance than ever. The bill for the construction of public buildings,

already passed, and the River and Harbor bill, now pending, appropriate together about twelve million dollars.

The People's Triumph !

It should be a cause of heartfelt gratitude to Almighty Gop, on the part of the American people, that those who have been plotting the contemptuous overthrow of their traditional usages, from the foundation of the Government, have been foiled, if not permanently defeated, in their efforts to subvert the principles and usages of the fathers.

GRANT, the Imperialist, is not nominated yet. Hurrah and thank Gop! Hurrah and thank Gop that the best thoughts ever vouchsafed to statesmen concerning human government, and the freest and best civil institutions ever conceived by mortal men, are not yet overthrown or shaken!

GRANT may possibly yet be nominated, against all probabilities; but should he be, he will only be promoted to certain and ignominious defeat. The delay in making s nomination amounts to a deliberate determination that GRANT, if ever nominated, will be forced upon an unwilling party, withholding its voluntary assent, and sub misting only from a want of independence and character.

The triumph of the people is already assured. GRANT, as a third-term candidate, has no place in their regard and affections. He may be forced upon his party, but he can never be elected.

where, rejoice and be glad in this most signal defeat of imperialism !

Let every man who looks upon America

as his country, whether born here or else

The River and Harbor Bill. The River and Harbor bill, as it left the Senate, appropriated about nine million dollars, or nearly double the regular estimate of the Treasury. No sophistry and no subterfuge can conceal this conspicuous fact Everybody knows that very many of the items in the original bill, as it was reported to the House, were put in not because they were needed by the public interest, but solely because they attracted votes and soothed opposition.

It is easy to foresee, now, what will happen The House will disagree to some of the amendments of the Senate, and then conference committees, composed of three Senstors and three Representatives, will shape this legislation to suit themselves by a pretended compromise of the differences between the "steals," as Senator Earon openly and accurately described them. These appropriations could never be carried on their individual merits. They are logroiled through Congress by shameful bargains.

In a wholesale scheme of plunder like this, political lines are entirely blotted out. Each side contends with the other for the larger share of the spoils. It is a game of grab throughout, where the plunder is so big that Democrats and Republicans alike join hands to prevent a vote by yeas and nays on the record, and by brute force to overwhelm whatever opposition there may be to the outrage.

The Democratic party cannot expect to abandon the great principle upon which its first commanding success was achieved six years ago, without coming to grief. The Democrats have carried the popular branch of Congress three times successively, on the promise of retrenchment and reform in the public expenditures. This is a bad time for them to weaken in that policy.

For a spontaneous and unanimous uprisng of the Republican party in favor of the third term, the proceedings at Chicago present ome rather peculiar features.

The Senatorial Triumvirate entered into contract to deliver to the Imperial candidate at the Chicago Convention the one hundred and seventy delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. It seems that they have been able to deliver only about one hundred from those three States. The failure to fulfil this ment of bargain and sale is so marked that the Triumvirate had better embrace the ecasion to go into political bankruptcy.

Mr. Cox set a good example to the House luring the discussion on an item in the General Deficiency bill. An amendment was offered paying John D. O'Connon \$165 for reporting testimony taken before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to the charges against Mr. ACKLEN. Mr. ACKLEN moved to reduce the amount to \$80, and showed that at the rate of the regular charges the actual cost would be about \$76. Mr. Cox claimed that the stenographer had performed extra service, in order to expedite the report, and was entitled to extra nomical mood, and seemed shocked at the proposed raid on the Treasury. By a majority of more than four to one, the great principle of retrenchment and reform was vindicated. Then came Mr. Cox's opportunity:

"Mr. Cox—I rise for the purpose of saying that I will bay the balance of the bill myself. [Laughter.] "Many Members—All right."

If the many members who found Mr. Cox's offer all right would follow his example they would be less zealous, perhaps, in pressing small jobs hereafter. But for the firmness o Mr. WHITTHORNE, who occupied the chair and ruled out scores of amendments intended for personal benefit, the Deficiency bill would have been loaded down with little steals originated on both sides of the House.

The ravages of the phylloxera are of great importance to France. A heavy loss to wine growers and to many workers in vineyards is nade certain by the news that last July's devastation of a third of the grape-growing area of France is to be outdone this year by at least forty thousand acres more of destruction. Last year the champagne crop was especially hurt. and there was talk of planting varieties of American vines which resist the phylloxera. Two successive years of disaster must have an effect on the amount of good French wine avail-

Chicago has among her multitude of visitors at this time not only Princess Louisi but Prince LEOPOLD, to say nothing of C. B.'s. Hons., equerries, and others of the royal suite This is the first visit of either the Prince or the Princess to an American city. An obscure town on the eastern coast of Massachusetts, endeav oring to secure the Marquis of LORNE for a lion at the approaching 250th anniversary of its founding, was met by a polite but absolute declination at the hands of his secretary ad dressed to His Worship the Mayor of Boston.

Mr. MICHAEL MCGIVENY has already had an order of arrest issued against him on complaint of Census Supervisor ADAMS, for refusing information to an enumerator. Accord ing to the latter, Mr. McGrvnny's position was that he wasn't giving any information gratis but only for pay. Now, the boot may be on the other leg-a money-losing instead of a moneymaking operation, as he is liable to a fine of \$100 or less, unless he can show a case of misunderstanding or a refusal in a purely Pickwickian sense.

The arrival of BOYD, the English oarsman in perfect health after his sea voyage, will stimulate the interest felt in the Seekonk reratta of June 17, which bids fair to rank as the chief rowing event of the season. The prizes are high, and everything points, thus far, to s fair contest. Boyn has suffered defeats in his time from SadLER and Huggiss, but in return has beaten them both, and after them BLACK-MAN and ELLIOT, to say nothing of his recen

hoflow defeat of Hawdon. Hawlan may find him a tougher aniaronist than he has been able to secure of late. On some accounts it is well that their first meeting should be in a regatts

A good deal is said about the small de mand made on the time and talents of our officials in the foreign service. That criticism will not apply just now to the United States Co. thester, England, who has his hands full in arranging the details for the coming TRECKETT-HANLAN match. Consul ALBERT D. SHAW, as is well known, is in England as HAN-LAN's representative, at one of the chief cities The Sportsman notes that he appeared at its office on Thursday in behalf of HANLAN, and it is hoped that his diplomatic skill will be rewarded by successful negotiations.

The Judges of the New Jersey Supreme Court cut out plenty of work for themselves when they affirmed the constitutionality of the act of 1878, under which persons can be punished for breceies of fiduciary trust that occurred with! a five years before the finding of the indictment. Experts are examining the city books in New Brunswick, whose defaulting Treasurer is still hiding from justice; and Judg CUDDER will probably have to send somebody to bear company with the County Collector, soon whose appeal the new law was referred to the Supreme Court. Judge Dixon has some county officers to try under the new law in Bergen, as Judge Magre has in Somerset. Chief Justice BEASLEY cleaned out a foul nest in Warren; and under the law which he has pronounced constitutional he is likely to flush more State prison birds in his judicial district.

The long range rifle team, now on the cean, ought to have time enough after their arrival to get rid of any ill effects of ocean qualms and absence of practice in the full fortlight that will remain to them before presenting themselves, on the 29th, at the butts of Dol-lymount. Col. BODINE, the captain of the team, agrees fully with the directors of the National Rifle Association in advising a limit of the shooting as a team to the Irish match; but as most or all of the riflemen will go over to Wim bledon to see the sport and to pick up individual prizes, the chances are that Messrs. HYDE and HALFORD will be able to coax at least half a dozen of them to shoot in a so-called international team match.

While the destruction of the Elm Place Church in Brooklyn is rather rough, especially as it was not fully insured. Pastor Wrin wil perhaps find some consolation in having saved his library of books, identifying the lost tribes of Israel. It is indeed difficult to accurately state the importance of that everlasting and rather queer inquiry, and it is especially to be hoped that the Rev. Dr. WILD's fascinating sermons on it were not devoured by the flames.

The question of establishing a college for millers was one of the subjects discussed at the Grain Congress which has just adjourned at Cincinnati, and the matter was referred to a ommittee for a report at the next session. The Brewers' Association, which also adjourned Thursday, offered a prize for the most practical plan for a brewers' academy, to be presented at next year's meeting. Why not? A graduate from the brewers' academy, with his cortificate of A. B., and a graduate from the mil lers' college, with his certificate of A. M., might deserve degrees as well as some other college

Seizing the Seine. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Grant, unwilling to submit to precedent, desires a third term. Suppose he were nominated and elected to fill the Presidential chair a third time, and at the expiration of his third term should be inclined to accept and should be actually offered a fourth term, would he at the expiration distely offer himself for a fifth term, or would be retir given us no assurances on this most vital subject. We can therefore justifiably infer from his reticence that he would hold office for as many successive terms as he could. That he would have supporters in sc toins, and powerful supporters, we can judge from the enthusia of his cotern of to-day. Grant possibly might be virtuou and patriotic enough to content himself with being Presi dent, but is it probable that a man so therearhly regard lican spirit and ideas of our forefathers! Would be no allow himself to be carried away by his ambition! Who which but proves the uncertainty existing and prevalen among the American people as to his intentions. Ough there to be so strong an element of uncertainty as to the

youd the reach of the machinations of any individual, even be that individual the greatest hero that ever lived. The longest-lived hero passes soon away, but his country may live on forever. He therefore has not the ernment, and thus thrust on posterity the thousand diff culties which always attend and ensue on usurnation How easy it is to seize the roins of government we know from turning back a few pages in universal history means of making war, of magnetizing and electrifying ar army of soidiers, of gaining the support of that army and of therefore making himself Emperor. Napoleon II pursued the same policy, and was alike successful Would not Grant do the same! Is it not reasonable to in for that be might, and that he would if he could? Th republic is in danger—our republic, for which we have worked and prayed, for which we have fought and bled, for which we have suffered and triumphed. Our duty i

An Attachment Against a Mining Company Justice Gilbert in Brooklyn yesterday granted an attachment against the property of the United States Mining Investment Company in the suit of Wil dent of the company, Edward Bates Dorsey, in connec tion with the purchase of the Enterprise, Virico, and Pritchard mines and the Iowa Hill Canal Company's property in Placer County, California. The agreement was made on Feb. 28, 1880, and under its provisions Mr. Hamilton was to receive \$1,000 cash and \$4,000 more as soon as certain bonds for the total sum of \$209.00 and the deeds of the property, free and clear, should be deposited with Daniel Hogers and should receive his approval. In the event of the property not then being purchased, the company sgreed to torfeit \$10.000 in addition to the \$5,000, the payment of which was contemplated. Mr. Hamilton alleres that the first \$1,000 was paid, but that no more has been paid, although he carried out his part of the arreement. He accordingly sues the company for \$14,000. tion with the purchase of the Enterprise, Virico, and

Arme for Cuba. QUEBEC, June 4.- The ship Ataleya, from Montreal, while proceeding down the river last night for sea, in tow of the tug Hercules, was stopped by the Colsea, in tow of the tug Hercules, was stopped by the Col-lector of Customs, conjointly with the Spanish Consul-General and Judge Chauveau, and two cuardians from the Custom House were placed on board until to-day. The object of the detention is understood to be a sus-ption that he neath its cargo of grain there is a quantity of arms and animunition shipped in Montreal for the Cuban insurrents. Fillusaters from Cuba have already been detected here, and seen astely out of the Province. The authorities had been watching all day for the Ata-laya, and she almost succeeded in passing without notice about dust. She arrived here a week or two ago with a cargo of sugar from Havana.

Col. Harrold's \$30,000 Verdiet Suichland. In the suit of Col. John T. Harrold against e New York Elevated Railroad Company, in which a jury in the Kings County Court gave the plaintiff \$30,000 damages for injuries suffered in the collision at Fortysecond street and Third avenue, in March, 1879, Justics
Fratt yesterday denied the motion for a new trial. The
motion was based on the grounds that the damages were
excessive, and that the verdict was against the weight of
evidence, and that one of the jurors was not sworn under his right name. As the case was a difficult one, the
Court allowed \$1,000 extra to plaintiff, by way of additional costs.

LITTLE ROCE, June 4.—The Democratic State LITTLE BOCK, June 4.—The Democratic State
Cenvention, on the thirty-minth ballot, nominated
Thomas J. Churchill for Governor. The final vote stood:
Churchill, 123: Miller, 57; Wilson, 54; Esgle, 6; Grace, 1.
Jacob Frobeh, for Secretary of State, and William E.
Woodruff, Jr., for Treasurer, were monitanted by acclamation. The following nomination of the columns of the commentation of the columns of the colu

The River and Harbor Hill.

WASHINGTON. June 4 .- In the House this norming Mr. Reagen (Dem., Texas) made a motion, which sassed, that the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill be not concurred in. In the Senate in the atternoon, just before the adjournment, Messra Ransom, Hereford, and McMillan were appointed a committee of conference on the bill.

Boston, June 4.- The Fourth Congressional District Democratic Convention, held in this city last night, elected as delegater to the Cincinnati Convention Senator William Taylor and Simon S. Rankin, with Daniel S. Burnham and P. F. McDonaid for alternates.

THE BEBELLION AGAINST CAMERON. Bitter Struggle for Supremacy Between the Boss and McManes,

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The rebellion of Mr. James McManes of Philadelphia against Don Cameron will never be condoned by the Boss of the Republican machine in this State. The Camerons never forget a friend nor forgive a foe," is a saying that prominent party men in every county in the State know to b true-many to their profit, and even more to their sorrow.

Wm. R. Leeds, who has been the ablest ald to Mr. McManes at Chicago in his anti-Grant bat-tle, has ever been the leader of Cameron's forces in this city, and in turn the Camerons have promoted him with amazing rapidity from the position of a letter carrier in the Post Office to that of High Sheriff of Philadelphia. and even less than a year ago they had Gov. Hoyt appoint him Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia at a salary of \$13,000. Leeds, having raised his hand to strike down Cameron, must, with McManes, come under

A Cameron, must, with McManes, come under the Cameron must, with McManes, come under the Cameron and discipline, which means nothing less than political ostracism for the balance of their lives. But will they submit to this punishment? They will not, and for a time, until either Cameron or McManes gets the upper hand, the fight for supremacy, not only in this city but in the State, will be the most interesting that has ever taken place in Pennsylvania. McManes has for ten years past exercised as potent a sway in political affairs in this city as Tweed ever did in New York. In his contest saxainst Cameron he will be aided by the eloquent, able, and uncompromising Wolf of Union County; Gen. Chas. A Albright, the sagacious leader in Carbon County; Gen. Koontz, the impetuous leader of Somerset County, and Wm. R. Leeds and Elwood Rowan of Philadelphia. In this contest with Cameron McManes will have the Gas Trust, the Police Department, the Quarter Sessions office of the city departments and Collector of the Port Alex. P. Tutton and Appraiser Moore of the Federal offices. Col. A. Louden Snowden, Director of the Mint, and Gen. John F. Hartrantt, Postmaster, will manage Cameron's side of the fight.

Looking at it to-day, the indications are that the Republicans will lose the State next November, and with it the Legislature, that elects a Senator to succeed Wailace; and even that will not end this struggle. enator to sugged Wai of end this struggle.

STILL TWO TO TWO.

The Park Commissioners Resolve to Repair the Walks in Central Park.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners resterday a resolution was adopted that Sedgrick avenue be improved from High Bridge to Jerome avenue by the public letting of contracts. In accordance with a resolution of Commissioner Andrew H. Green calling on the Topographical Engineerfor opinions as to the hanging of the line of Featherbed lane, the Engineer exhibited maps yesterday on which everal lines were laid out, but the matter was laid over until another meeting. On motion of Commissioner Green thirty laborers engaged on Manhattan square were discharged. Two meetings ago the Board granted a license to Kelso & Hailoran to lease the old Claremont House on Riverside avenue at 128th street. In secondance with this action Commissioner Smith E. Lane presented a form of license which he had prepared with much labor. His idea was to prevent the establishment of any house that would not be creditable to the Park Department. It was lost by a vote of 2 to 2. Commissioners Green and Conover voting in the negative. In regard to the laying of new and the repairing of old pavements in Tompkins, Washington and Stuyvesant squares, concerning which proposais were opened at the last meeting and tabulated statements made by the Engineer, a motion was made by Mr. Green that the matter be referred to the Engineer, and President Wanman moved that the bids be taken up for consideration. Each motion was lost by the usual vote of 2 to 2. A delegation of Germans attended outside who desired to be heard on this subject, but they were not admitted. Commissioners Green and Conover voted against, the taking up for consideration the charges preferred against Disbursing Clerk Yan Yaikenburgh. A motion by Commissioner Lane that, inasmuch as a bill was now awaiting the Governor's signature providing for the improvement of and making appropriations for Morningide Park, the existing plans be referred to Frederick L. Oimstead, consulting landscape engineer of the department, was lost by a vote of 2 to 2.

Commissioner Lane moved that 200 plain he had prepared with much labor. His idea was

of 2 to 2.

Commissioner Lane moved that 200 plain board-seats be placed under the trees in Morningside Park, at a cost, as he estimated, of not over \$200. It was voted down by 2 to 2. Commissioner Lane then offered a resolution that, whereas \$30,000 had been appropriated by the board of Apportionment for the laying of new and the ranalring of old walks in Central Park, and whereas only about \$2,500 had been expended, and whereas some of the walks were in an unsafe and disgraceful condition, the work be proceeded with. This resolution was carried. It was also resolved that the work be

STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS,

The Experience of One who Thinks that

Theirs is Not a Happy Lot. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About the last one who seems entitled to a hearing is a man who is obliged to carry a strap around his neck to keep him from stealing. Yet, as such, I ask permission to say a word in defence of men who, although continually serving the public, are seldom given credit for any good even though he does have hanging from his neck an instrument which says, plainer than words, "This is a thief;" and may not even the street-car conductor claim the benefit of being held innocent until proven guilty?

The position of conductor on a street car seems to be the refuge of nearly all kinds of men when shut out from every other employ-

The position of conductor on a street car seems to be the refuge of nearly all kinds of men when shut out from every other employment. It is the hast place they seek. The experienced and inexperienced, the old and young, all turn to railroading as a drowning man clutches a straw. Yet, however old he is or however experienced, he can see, if observant, many phases of humanity and human nature which would be hard to see elsewhere. In this way a close observer is in part rewarded for the thanklessaces of his post.

Why do people look upon street cars as entirely unlike anything else? Why do they seem to think that to be in a car is to be where the rules of civility are suspended? There are ladies who seem to have a code of etiquette expressly for street cars—etiquette with polluences left out. I use the word "lady" in the too common acceptance of the term—the person who wears slike, satins, and sealskins; who bangs her hair, and is often a hundred times more attentive to the little poodle which she carries in her arms than to her children. This lady halis the car from the sidewalk, where she calmiy waits for it to stop before she starts for it. If it goes six inches beyond the croessing, no words are strong enough to express her indignation. When she reaches it, no matter if another lady wishes to get off, she crowds right on—nothing short of a brick wall could stop her—and she marches in with an air of one who could build forty of De Lessep's canals. When saked for her fare, she dives down into shuge pocketook, which she salvays carries in her hand. Inside of this is another one from which, after poking over some coppers, samples of cloth, &c., she finally brings up a three-cent place and hands it to the conductor is patiently waiting. Many of the passengers are wondering why he doesn't attend to business better; some one wants to sak where the car will bring him to; smother wants room for a seat, while some one else is frantically pulling the bell to stop the car; and no matter what goes wrong, to be working in

I think the conductors got about as an expension whiching as any one.

Did you over notice that there are invariably more ladies in a smoking car than gentiemen, and that if there are but six men on a car, and plenty of room inside, those six are siways on the rear platform, in the conductor's way?

Bo IT Is,

ANOTHER BIG FAILURE IN IRON. W. Scoffeld Suspends, with Liabilities Amounting to \$2,000.0

The suspension of Charles W. Scofield, a heavy operator in iron, at 115 Broadway, is an nounced, the cause being the heavy decline in the price of iron. Mr. Scofield is a prominent capitalist, being interested in a number of large enterprises. He is President of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway Company, the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh Chain Company, and the Plymouth Rock teamboat Company. He was for many years a large contractor for the navv. and was formerly engaged in the hardware trade. He was a great bull on iron last fall, and in the boo about \$500,000, but he did not stop in his operations, and when the tumble came he was unable to get out, and he was left with a heavy load on his hands, besides numerous contracts which he could not take care of. He endeavored to carry this load, but the decline in prices being much greater than he anticipated he finally was forced to suspend. His liabilities are about \$2,000,000, and his nominal assets are estimated all the way from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Of the total liabilities, about \$1,000,-000 are on account of iron and the balance on railroad securities, he having endorsed the paper of the railroad companies of which he was President, giving the bonds as collateral for borrowed money. The indebtedness is mainly due to bankers here, who advanced him money on letters of credit, and who are secured. There is a considerable amount due to milis in different parts of the country, arising from nonfulfilment of contracts, and there is also upward of \$200,000 due in England, all on account of rails which he bought there. It is thought that no parties in the trade will be affected by his troubles. His assets consist of new iron and steel rails, amounting to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, the value of the iron rails being estimated at \$48 per ton and the steel rails at \$65 per ton. These are in store and on ships to arrive. Besides the iron he has railroad bonds and stock nominally valued at \$2,000,000, which are hypothecated for loans of about \$1,000,000. At present these are not marketable, as the railroads are new ones. He has also stock in the Plymouth Rock Steamboat Company. He is gradually getting settlements on his contracts, is obtaining extensions on maturing obligations, and expects to pay in full with interest in time, if the creditors do not press him, and have a handsome surplus for himself. The creditors are all very lenient, and are assisting him to extricate himself from his embarrassment.

Air. Scoffeld was found at his office in the ward of \$200,000 due in England, all on account

have a handsome surplus for himself. The creditors are all very lenient, and are assisting him to extricate himself from his embarrassment.

Mr. Scofield was found at his office in the Boreel building yesterday, and explained his affairs very freely. He said his troubles arose from the decline in iron. He started with the boom hast fall, purchased heavily new iron and steel rails at low figures and sold them at high prices, and he might have got out with \$500,000 profit, but he lost his head, like all the rest of them and bought more larkely than before; he did not think the boom would stop so sook and when the tumble came he was caught. He bought about 65,000 tons of rails at prices for steel rails from \$62 to \$75 per ton, and for iron rails from \$48 to \$62 per ton. The rails were mainly from England. He sold a large part of them, but many of the parties backed out of the contracts. He also made extensive contracts for Iron and could not receive it. These contracts were made principally with rolling mills in different parts of this country, and they are claiming very large damages for non-fulfilment of contract; but he expects to get the differences reduced very much. As an illustration of the way the parties were rady to settle, he said that he had settled one claim for \$15,000 damages for \$1,500. Some of the contracts were also made with parties in England. He was also largely engaged in building railroads in the West, and these were mainly constructed on credit. He endorsed the paper of the construction, and gave the bonds of the companies as collateral. The total liabilities, he said, was about \$2,000,000, equally divided for account of iron and railroads. The indebtences for iron is held principally by bankers here, who advanced the money on letters of credit; they are secured by the iron, and some have additional security. They are liable to stand it. The indebtedness on railroad account, which is about \$1,000,000, is also held by bankers here for discounts; they hold the securities of the railroads valu of the railroads valued at \$2,000,000, but these are not marketable at present, as the railroads are new. The assets, he said, consist of new iron and steel rails, the railroad securities, and some real estate, nominally valued at about \$3,000,000. He has from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of new iron and steel rails, valued at from \$48 to \$55 per ton, some of which are in warshouse and others are afleat, the ships not having yet arrived with them from England. The railroad securities are nominally valued at \$2,000,000, and are hypothecated by loans to the extent of \$1,000,000. The steamboat Plymouth Rock, which he formerly owned, he sold on March 1 to a company of which he is President, but the stock he holds in it he includes among his assets.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord and the British Arts

From the Landon World If Mrs. Hicks-Lord does not revisit these shores, it will not be for want of invitations. One of these, from an English lady of title, had a simple noices lady wrote, encouracing the American lady to pay England another visit; begged of her to come and stay with her both in town and in the country; and tendered her remark with that phase of modern civilization which we call society. There was a postscript to the letter. It ran thus: "You have heard, I dare say, that my daughter is going to be married. If you are thinking of sending her a little wedding present, I think she would like diamond stars for the hair best."

Firing Cannon to Raise Bodies, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As long as I can remember, whenever anybody is drowned it has been the practice to fire cannon over the water to bring up the body, as is said. Now, I do not remember an intance of a body rising at the time, so as to be considered after drowning. What I wish to learn is, whether firing guns in that way does bring up a body, and, if so, what is by thereoff or is that like the noti n the way of powder, and trouble might be saved. D.

The Befeat of the Cameron Men. I hear the pibroch sounding, sounding, Deep o'er valley and glen, And load tramping footsteps rebounding-'Tis the Don,

JACKSONVILLE, FIR.

'Tis the Don in retreat wi' his men. I hear the pibroch screeching, grunting, And wildly the Cameron clans, Rush madly in scattering bands. 'Tis the Don

'Tis the Don wi' his scattering banda O Donald, gude man, but it's wacfu'l Ye helter and skelter awa', When ye warked for a kingdom wi' sae few. An' thocht to make Graunt King o' a'. Yne helter,

Lord, man, I ance thocht ye wur braw. Haud awa' wi' ye, Donald, ye're no man; I'm thinkin' yer fist a bit woman, Wr maybe a bit bigger hoof.

Gude life, ye're a coward in sooth, I hear the pibroch sounding, sounding, The wall o' despair frae Chicag'. 'Tis the (s) Logan o' sorrow that's wounding My heart for yer vaunuu' and brag. Tis the dawn.

Tis the dawn o' defeat for yer fing. P. McC. The People's Party. While they who fain would rule the land by force

Divide and disagrees Their final hope and ultimate resource A regal dynasty, The people's party holds its onward course. Harmonious and free.

No wild ambition, no imperial aim, Its efforts can harass, Nor is it crowned with robbery and shame, Nor wears a front of brass;

But quietly presents its modest claim

To represent the masa. Beady in West and East and South and North. Ready on every hand, The people's representatives come forth, And side by side they stand,

To choose a man of patriotic worth To guide and rule the land. The party which imperial force divides Is fit to fall apart; Already mortal wounds are in its sides,

It faints beneath the smart; ong demand for better, truer guides, Comes from the general heart. As the liver is easily disordered, and a great deal of bilious distress apt to prevail during the enring. Dr. Fayne's Sanative Pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action and remove all biliousness — Adv. SUNBEAMS.

-A tract of fifty thousand acres on the Northern Pacific Railroad has been bought for a colony rom Belfast, Ireland.

-Of the new Methodist Episcopal Bishpa, Foss will reside in St. Paul, Hurst in Des Moines, and Haven in Ban Francisco.

-The Mark Lane Express says that the

question of appenning a Minister of Agriculture will be-fore long be again brought before l'arliament. -Mr. Gladstone is alleged to have com-

plained that people keep calling at his house and inqui-ing after him " as though he had had a child." -"If I should meet the dastardly rebel that shet me," said a Boston war veteran, on drawing \$1,000 in pension arrears, "he'd have to swallow haif a bottle

-A Vassar College girl read a paper to prove that Phtholognyrrh spelled Turner. Her srgu-ment was that phth, as in phthists, is T; olo, as in colonel, s ur; gn, as in gnat, is n; yerh, as in myrrh, is er.

-A Chicago widower has a fine house of brown stone and brick, and he wants to knew, before choosing a second wife, whether a blonde or a brunctic would best harmonize with the colors of the structure. -The restoration of the façade of the 'Duomo" at Florence will soon be completed. The work was begun ten years ago, but was long interrupted brough lack of funds, owing to the tur

-Adelaide Neilson has begun an engagement in San Prancisco. She is reported as saying, when asked what she was going to wear, since she had sold er stage wardrobe by auction in New York: was only a lot of cast off duds !

-Victor Hugo has just addressed the following characteristic letter to the committee that is about to raise a statue to Carnot at Nolay, Côte d'Or:
"You are doing a noble action. A monument to Carnot is a glorification of the French Revolution. The French Revolution is the new world.—Victor Buga."
—The London Local Government Board

The London Local Government Donate proposes to establish at Kingstonon-Tharres, about twelve miles from London, a sawage farm, of 1,000 acres, at a cost of \$2,500,000. The expenses of the inquiry into the subsense are estimated at \$100,000, and the shorthand writer's notes make 2,000 pages of a large volume.

—The German Defence Tax bill, which is

estimated to yield \$5,000,000, provides that these in re-ceipt of an income under \$250 shall pay \$1 a year, while those having \$250 to \$1,500 will be subject to an addiional tax of from \$2.50 to \$35. The tax on in from \$1,500 and upward will be at the rate of 3 per cent. for every \$250 of income.

—Cardinal Newman has been received with

distinguished bonors at Trinity and Oriel Colleges, Oxford. He graduated at the former sixty years ago, and ception he preached to crowded congregations in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Giles. He had not preached in Oxford since he occupied the University pulpit in 1842.

A VETY PROPERTY. was afterward elected a Fellow of Oriel. After -A very recent report says that the yield of wheat in Poland is twenty per cent above that of the Russian empire, while there are 37 head of horned cattle for every 100 inhabitants as against 33 in Russia, and 86 head of sheep as against 70. Russia, however, has more and better horses. This improvement in Poland has been brought about by the agrarian reform which has diminished the taxes paid by tillers of the sail, and enabled them to buy implements and artificial manures. —A British official, reporting on the trade

has suffered seriously from the large importation of American gray cotton sheetings. Manchester manufacturers have been so completely supplanted that British firms who formerly imported largely Manchester gray cotions deal almost exclusively in American cloths, and ne British merchant at Tamatave has become age Boston firm, and receives from them their c

-Mrs. De Pas was ill with a tumor in San would not survive this, according to the opinion of say eral physicians, no matter how skilfully it might be per-formed. Dr. Charles B. Chapman, a surgeon of considattention. On the night after the operation, when it had become evident that Mrs. De Pas must die, he wentinto the adjoining room and committed suicide, after writing: "I have killed Mrs. De Pas, and for this I will kill my self." There was no proof that what he had done for the

patient was wrong in any way. -In some interesting geographical invesigations, made and published by Prof. Reads of England the river Thames is credited with washing away 147 tons of solid matter per square mile every year; the Rhine, about 92; the Bhone, 222; the Danube, about 73; tthe Garoune, 142; the Seine, 97. He thinks that proba-bly throughout the world 100 tons of rock material are dissulted per square mile every year, and, taking the solids removed mechanically at six times those in soluion, the total denudation on the globe would be 600 tons as year per square mile, to which may also be added one-third for denudation effected by the sea on its coasts and

for what volcanic eruptions add to a given stratum.

—Bishop Coxe of the Protestant Episco-— Histop Code of the Interested. That perilous times are coming upon this republic I think no reflecting American can deny. The mopile of the old colonisation can be trusted in all respects, for the preservation of can be trusted in all respects. what their forefathers established. But alast the ques tion now is whether the predominance of these sons of constitutional freedom can be much longer maintained as the chief counsellors and guides of the American peo ple." It is nothing less than Bemanism that thus excite the Bishop's fears. "I do not exaggerate," be conti-"the perils which menace us from our Romash population." He thinks the only safety lies in recognizing

Protestant Christianity in the Constitution. -In the Voltaire a Dr. Bremond takes eredit for being the first to announce that there is now in Paris a diseased horse from whose leg may be taken pus ust as efficacious for vaccinatory purposes as the lymph habitually used. This discovery is a mare's nest. No scientific fact is more certain than that Jenner's cows, who accidentally vaccinated mitmaids, themselve. caught a disease from rugged horseboys' hands, after they had stroked down greasy-heeled horses. There is not to be found in the whole world a cow with mirral cow-pox. The owners of helfers in Paris, who make a rich harvest by advertising vaccination direct from the cow, blink the fact that their beasts are all vaccinated

from the more or less wholerome arms of children. -Queen Victoria has attained her 6180 rear, an age exceeded by eleven only of the sovereign of England, dating from the Norman Conquest-namely Henry L, who lived to the age of 67; Henry HL, who lived to 65 years; Edward L, who lived to be 67; Edward III., who attained 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached 69 years; James II., who lived 68 years; George I. 67 years: George IL. 77 years; George III., 82 years; George IV., 68 years; and Wilham IV., who lived to be 72 years. On the 20th of June she will have reigned over England 48 years, a period which has not been exceeded by more than four English sovereigns, viz., Henry III., who reigned 56 years; Edward III., who reigned 50 years; Queen Ehrsbeth, who reigned 45 years; and George III.,

who reigned for the long period of 60 years. -The sun's temperature, according to Newton. Bricsson, Senchi, and others, cannot be less ban from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 degrees—that is, 1,800,000 to 3,600,000 Fahr.; but Poullier, Vicaire, Violle, and many tothers maintain that the temperature cannot exceed 2,700 to 4,500 Pahr. Not long since the French Academy offered an important prize for the solution of the question, which resulted in a reward to Vielle, certificates of honorable mention to Vicaire and Crova, and a with more than 2,000,000 degrees by Newton's formula, while Violle obtained only 1,500 degrees by the formula of Dulong and Petit, from the same set of observations. M. Rosetti concludes that the temperature cannot be less than 18,000, or much more than 36,000 degrees Fahr.

Some time ago, one Martin Ott, a wealthy Viennese jeweller, died suddenly and was He was childless, without near relatives, and went several claims to his heritage were set up by persons more or less distantly akin to him, who induced the imperial home authorities to sanction the exhumation of his body in the expectation that a will would be found in one of his pockets. On the 13th instant the disinterment was effected in the presence of the respective claimants to heirship and their legal advisors. Presently great excitement was aroused by the exciamation, "I feel a piece of paper" attered by one of the assistants engaged in searching the dead man's decayed and tattered ap-parel. Everybody jumped to the conclusion that the missing will had been found; but the paper proved to be a horse car ticket. No. 22 871, which the Vicanese mil longire had carried with him to the grave. No docu ment but this twopenny voucher rewarded the search-ers' trouble—and Martin Ott's body, resoldered up in its metal casing, was definitively consigned to dust

-The next amusement season in this country will witness several novelties from Europe. Saraf Bernhardt has at last been definitely engaged, and wil make her first appearance in Roston next November. The Hanton-Leeg, a company who grotesquely mix farce and panto-nime, are coming. Several musical organizations somewhat like the so-called Spanish Students, will cross the ocean. One of the engagements announced is that of George Conquest, manager of the Grecian Theatre, the great cheap and popular Lemion house. Of him Mrs. Mary H. Fisks lately wrote: "That old London chap is the hero of countloss pantomimes, and how he works! He has seven assistants to work 'traps,' and 'travelers,' and other apparatus necessary for his tricks. Then has two doubles. For Conquest the sider makes a head-first plunge through a 'swoop trap' in one place, while Conquest the sounds. Conquest the younger makes a flying sweep across the stage on a 'traveller,' and the third 'double' comes dash ig down on another from the 'flies,' disappearing just as the elder Conquest is shot through a 'star trap' into the air. All this (they are all dressed and made up exactly alike) looks like the work of one person, but it reality, is the rapid hard work of three men."